





sages are so important in their bearing on the question that we cannot refrain from extracting them. On the 11th February, 1866, the united foreign Consuls at Canton wrote to the Allied Commanders-in-chief, suggesting certain considerations underlying, as they phrased it, "any conceivable system of legitimate emigration," of which the fourth clause (p. 122 Blue Book) is as follows:

"That whereas the system of collecting emigrants by payment of head-money is in itself the origin of most of the evils signified, the same shall be strictly prohibited by the Chinese authorities."

Still more strong, if possible, is the passage in the despatch from Mr. Bruce to Lord J. Russell dated Shanghai, February 23, 1866, in which the second fundamental principle suggested is "that no head money be paid, under any pretence, to coolie-brokers;" and the third "that emigration be conducted through authorized Emigration Depots on shore."

Here, and throughout the correspondence of the Blue book, is the principle (obvious enough, indeed) insisted upon, that emigration can only be conducted legitimately by abandoning the system of crimps or brokers which is shown to be attended by such pernicious results. It might reasonably be expected, that in the new Regulations we should find some strong enactment with the view of securing the confessedly all-important prohibition of the abuses pointed out. We cannot, however, believe that the provision contained in Article VI. will be in any way sufficient to meet the urgency of the case. The article in question is as follows:—

"Every Chinese employed by the Emigration Agent to find him emigrants, shall be provided with a special license from the Chinese Authorities, and he alone will be responsible for any act done by him in the above capacity that may be, whether intentionally or unintentionally in contravention of the Laws of the Empire."

This institution of a special license for the native coolie-brokers looks better on paper than, we fear, it will be found to work in practice. The vigilance of the Chinese local mandarins, which is the only check that can be applied to an abuse of such licenses, is not so favourably known as to encourage us in the belief that the nefarious practices of the crimps will in any material way be interfered with, whilst the ease with which such licenses could be transferred from one hand to another would render nugatory the proviso holding the broker responsible for any breach of the laws. It will be urged, perhaps, that without the free employment of these Chinese brokers the "the collection of emigrants" would be impossible; but our reply to such an objection would be, rather let emigration cease than that it should be carried on through the agency of men whose "acts of violence and fraud" have been the subject of denunciation from every official quarter; or, if their services are in a measure indispensable, let such responsibility weigh upon the European who employs them, as shall make him trebly careful of the manner in which their service is performed. At present, he stands specifically free from all consequences accruing upon acts of his agents. This is an absurdity at common law and common sense alike. Again we regret most deeply to perceive that the Convention, in place of following in any degree the suggestions so forcibly conveyed in the correspondence of 1859 and 1860, as regards the restriction of emigration operations, to authorized Government agents, gives facilities for the undertaking on the part of any individual whose Consul may be obliged to admit his "solvency and respectability." These rules, to be sure, apply only to British and French subjects, and it may be held that the Consuls of both nations all over China will exercise due care in the discharge of their duties; but the time cannot be far distant when other Powers will demand similar privileges, and experience has but too distinctly shown that laxity in the control of their respective subjects is frequently chargeable to the representatives of the minor and especially the Southern nationalities. As it appears to us, the rules that have been drawn up seek to deal less with the provision that should be made against the engagement under false pretences of labourers in China, than with the arrangements that should be made for his welfare after reaching his destination. But can any one believe that the Governments of distant countries will hold themselves in the remotest degree bound by stipulations which the representatives of Great Britain and France may see fit to make with the Chinese Government at Peking? We can imagine the decision with which the plenipotentiaries of Cuba will regard the provision contained in article X to the effect that "the Emigrant shall in no case be forced to work more than nine hours and a-half in the day." To whom will the Coolie be applied for redress in case this and other agreements in his favour are violated?

Many other considerations in connection with the defective nature of the Convention occur on even the most casual perusal of the document; but we must reserve the discussion of these points for a future arti-

cle. The protocol which concludes the agreement is, however, too remarkable to be passed without notice. It is therein agreed that "whereas the operations of Emigration Agents with a view to the supply of Coolie labor abroad, are authorized at all the open ports, when conducted in conformity with their Regulations and under the joint supervision of the Consuls and the Chinese Authorities, it follows that where this joint supervision cannot be exercised, such operations are formally forbidden." It was in consequence of this declaration, no doubt, that the praiseworthy action of the French Consul, M. du Chesne, was taken the other day, in prohibiting the engagement of French vessels in the coolie trade carried on at Macao; but as no exception is made in favour of this Colony, it is obvious that any restriction placed upon the Portuguese settlement applies with equal force here. We do not maintain that the same reasons exist for such an intention being hidden under the diplomatic language of the protocol; but we would most respectfully urge upon His Excellency the Governor that the appearance of this document affords a strong reason for inquiring carefully into the systems under which so called emigrants are obtained for transport to foreign countries. It is due, indeed, to the position and reputation of a British Colony that no grounds should exist for submitting to even an indirect slur from the Chinese Government.

(From the "Evening Mail.")

It is somewhat difficult to divine the policy or at least the intention of the Chinese authorities at Canton with reference to the trade carried on between the West Coast of Kwang-tung and this Colony. For some years past small steamers have been accustomed to resort to sundry ports between Macao and Hainan, and it is probable therefore that an amount of trade, more or less remunerative to Europeans must be open in that quarter, although the stipulation in the Treaty of Tientsin by which the Port of Kiangchow in Hainan was included among those open to foreign trade has never as yet been formally availed of. Whether owing to a respect for this stipulation or from other causes, the Chinese authorities have never sought to place restrictions upon the traffic carried on by steamers along the West Coast, until, a few months ago, the local officials at the various Ports gave peremptory notice to the masters of the foreign vessels there in harbour that their visits must not be repeated, under pain of summary seizure. It is unquestionable that the forty-seventh article of the treaty of Tientsin forbids access on the part of all foreign vessels to ports which are not declared open to European trade; but it is somewhat remarkable that the penal liabilities of this stipulation have been allowed to lie dormant so long, to be suddenly introduced on the scene in so very uncompromising a manner. Nor is the warning against further traffic all that has occurred in this connection; a steamer belonging to Hongkong, the *Prince Albert*, owned by the well known Kwok Acheong, was seized a couple of weeks ago, as we reported at the time, by the revenue cruiser *Hai-ling*, belonging to the Canton Customs; which happened to encounter her in the port of Shuey-tung, where the *Prince Albert* had put in whilst on the look out for a junk which she had been chartered to tow up to Hongkong. After the virtual sanction that has been extended for some years past to the traffic (howsoever technically irregular) with the West Coast ports, it seems a somewhat harsh proceeding suddenly to seize and threaten to confiscate a vessel, which according to all accounts, was not even engaged in trade at the port where she was overhauled and taken in charge. The owner, we hear, has appealed to the authorities at Canton, whither the *Prince Albert* has been conveyed, through Her Majesty's Consul, but in view of the arbitrary manner in which some recent maritime seizures by the Customs have been ratified, it is impossible to predict any very favourable issue to the owner's representations. At the same time, the consideration which the mercantile interest has invariably received from Mr. Glover, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, is a guarantee that a fair hearing will at least be granted to the unfortunate proprietor of the captured vessel. One good result is at any rate likely to be brought about by the occurrence in question. The right of foreigners in general to trade (if not with all ports on the West Coast) at Kiangchow-fu, the Port in Hainan which is declared open by Treaty, must, doubtless, now be definitely examined into and either

publicly established or authoritatively denied. At present British subjects are in the awkward position of reading in their Treaty that the Port of Kiangchow-fu is as much open to them as that of Canton or Shanghai, and of being informed, on their proceeding thither, that they have exposed themselves to sundry pecuniary penalties by so doing. If sufficient trade exists in that direction to induce foreign ship-owners to resort to Kiangchow, there surely must be valid grounds for the legal opening of the Port by official proclamation, and the establishment of some kind of Consular and Customs' authority there. The matter is one of sufficient importance, we opine, to occupy the attention of our vigilant Chamber of Commerce. A representation to Sir R. Alcock could at least do no harm.

From our LONDON Correspondent.

London, 26th February, 1866.

The Penian question engenders the greater portion of the attacks of Parliament and of the public upon the Government of England by a large majority. It is cheering to find other governments presenting a contrast to that of Prussia; the Ministry of the young King of Belgium has just presented a project for the extension of the suffrage. The Austrian Government has just decreed that the Emperor shall be elected by the people; and even the Pope has exhibited his good sense by accepting one foreigner for carrying out the plan set forth by France and Italy. His Holiness the other day sent a letter of condolence to Victor Emmanuel on the death of his son, this looks like a desire to discontinue.

The United States Government is in the thick of the difficulty of rearranging its affairs, and the position of the blacks is most difficult to settle. The President made a sensible speech the other day to a deputation of colored people telling them that if they were in too much haste they would get nothing out of worse; but there is not much hope that they will profit by the lesson. On the other hand the two legislative assemblies of Kentucky have denounced the recent arrangements and rejected the amendment of the constitution in favour of the blacks. The Government of the United States is in a very awkward position, and it is not easy to see how it can extricate itself from the difficulties which surround it.

The accounts from Dublin on the 17th instant, say that 120 Fenians, or suspected Fenians, were arrested on that day only, a considerable number have since been taken into custody. The Fenians are still in the hands of the Government, and it is not yet known whether they will be tried or not. The fact that the 120 above named were three general officers, four Lieutenants Colonels, ten Majors, and fifteen Subalterns, late of the American army, shows the spring of this mischief.

The Chamber of the Exchequer in a conversation in the House declared that the Queen's Government had full confidence in that of Washington with respect to Fenianism, as well as other matters, and deprecated discussion upon them; a view which the majority of the House concurred in.

It is characteristic of an English Parliament that the number of resolutions passed in the House of Commons is not very large, and that the majority of the House is not very large.

The new Cabinet was unlucky enough to sustain in its first battle a signal defeat; it opposed an amendment on the cattle disease bill, having for its object the stopping of animals being moved on the railroads till the end of March and was defeated by a majority of 100. The Government is still under discussion with respect to other points. The losses have been very heavy, and the week ending the 17th exceeded the previous week 1,411 in England, Scotland & Wales. Twenty-two counties have escaped altogether, thirty-four had no new cases, and twenty-three counties, including Middlesex, showed a diminution of 870 cases.

Parliament has voted the sum of £30,000 for the Princess Helena's dowry, and has also provided for Prince Alfred who is just of age and who has been engaged to the Princess Alice, daughter of the King of Denmark.

Mr. Clay tried the house the other day with a bill for giving the suffrage to all who could pass an examination in the elements of education. Naturally the Ministry objected to have the wind taken out of its sails and refused to discuss the question which was therefore dropped.

The army and navy estimates are now before us, and the total reduction amounts to the fractional sum of £10,000 on the whole. There is a reduction of men, but an immense demand for Portsmouth, Chatham and other yards; and to say the truth, such expenditure is believed to be positively necessary in a political point of view. While London, Great Britain, and the Channel, are growing more formidable and more convenient every day Great Britain cannot remain inactive. It is a question of National Honour, if not of future safety, *versus* economy.

As regards the coming budget the only whispers at present are that there will be no further change in the Tea or Sugar duties. In fact the belief is that Ireland will dispose of a good bit of the surplus, and that reform will override retrenchment in 1866. Well! we are not very hard up at all, while the first of the next century will be in not very much less now. One of the most curious problems of the day is, how the Bank of France can maintain a rate of discount 3 percent below our own for months.

You may have learned by the French Mail, the particulars of Mr. Holt's new steam line from Liverpool. It is a bold undertaking and deserves success. The other day there was a talk of Prince Napoleon visiting your part of the world, but it appears that an Oceanist is more likely than a Bonapartist to descend on your shores. It is said that Prince Napoleon, the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours and the Duke of Alesandria, second son of the Duke de Nemours are going Eastward. The first named Prince has left Southampton for Gibraltar; the second is an officer in the Spanish Artillery and is going to the Philippines. Both will proceed together to Ceylon, and will then visit Australia and Java, the second proceeds under orders to Manila and thence to the Philippines. At the last named place the two Princes will meet and visit in company China and India. The whole will occupy eighteen months.

Chang Wou Gow was received the other day at Exeter Hall by a convention of the clergy, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Sumner, Professor

of Chinese in King's College, London, who presented the giant with a bible printed in Chinese, and Chang returned thanks in truly orthodox style.

We were rather startled the day before yesterday by the word Revolution on the newspaper placards, but the word Bucharest following almost immediately, a revolution of some kind was no more surprising than smoke or lava from Vesuvius or Etna. This time, however, it is no joke; Prince Couza who thought he could play the game of other despots and annul a constitution at his will has been imprisoned in his palace, and abdicated and is said to be expected at Gibraltar. The people of the Principality have elected the younger son of the late King Leopold to rule over them without asking the opinion of any powers, as would appear. This miserable government is just one of those which cannot well be either suppressed or maintained; in commerce? philosophy it is a damaged tool and the sooner it is cast aside the better.

The Prince Couza might quote the example of the King of Prussia and other magnates great and small, but the reply to this might be that the Prussians would take a lesson from the Moldavians and Wallachians. In fact the recent conduct of the Prussian Ministry and the act of government of the Prussian Ministry in many quarters, the legislature has refused to vote the money demanded for the creation of a great Prussian fortress at Kiel, and the King and his worthy Minister have dismissed the parliament in the most insolent terms. The fruit must be nearly ripe on the Prussian political tree. What might happen if any mischievous person were to shake it? Would Bismarck go to Gibraltar? Or would Germany take the alarm and push matters further? But it is no use speculating on Prussian prospects; they have already baffled the most learned in such matters.

The Chamber of deputies adopted the proposed treaty of commerce with England by a large majority. It is cheering to find other governments presenting a contrast to that of Prussia; the Ministry of the young King of Belgium has just presented a project for the extension of the suffrage. The Austrian Government has just decreed that the Emperor shall be elected by the people; and even the Pope has exhibited his good sense by accepting one foreigner for carrying out the plan set forth by France and Italy. His Holiness the other day sent a letter of condolence to Victor Emmanuel on the death of his son, this looks like a desire to discontinue.

The United States Government is in the thick of the difficulty of rearranging its affairs, and the position of the blacks is most difficult to settle. The President made a sensible speech the other day to a deputation of colored people telling them that if they were in too much haste they would get nothing out of worse; but there is not much hope that they will profit by the lesson. On the other hand the two legislative assemblies of Kentucky have denounced the recent arrangements and rejected the amendment of the constitution in favour of the blacks. The Government of the United States is in a very awkward position, and it is not easy to see how it can extricate itself from the difficulties which surround it.

The accounts from Dublin on the 17th instant, say that 120 Fenians, or suspected Fenians, were arrested on that day only, a considerable number have since been taken into custody. The Fenians are still in the hands of the Government, and it is not yet known whether they will be tried or not. The fact that the 120 above named were three general officers, four Lieutenants Colonels, ten Majors, and fifteen Subalterns, late of the American army, shows the spring of this mischief.

The Chamber of the Exchequer in a conversation in the House declared that the Queen's Government had full confidence in that of Washington with respect to Fenianism, as well as other matters, and deprecated discussion upon them; a view which the majority of the House concurred in.

It is characteristic of an English Parliament that the number of resolutions passed in the House of Commons is not very large, and that the majority of the House is not very large.

The new Cabinet was unlucky enough to sustain in its first battle a signal defeat; it opposed an amendment on the cattle disease bill, having for its object the stopping of animals being moved on the railroads till the end of March and was defeated by a majority of 100. The Government is still under discussion with respect to other points. The losses have been very heavy, and the week ending the 17th exceeded the previous week 1,411 in England, Scotland & Wales. Twenty-two counties have escaped altogether, thirty-four had no new cases, and twenty-three counties, including Middlesex, showed a diminution of 870 cases.

Parliament has voted the sum of £30,000 for the Princess Helena's dowry, and has also provided for Prince Alfred who is just of age and who has been engaged to the Princess Alice, daughter of the King of Denmark.

Mr. Clay tried the house the other day with a bill for giving the suffrage to all who could pass an examination in the elements of education. Naturally the Ministry objected to have the wind taken out of its sails and refused to discuss the question which was therefore dropped.

The army and navy estimates are now before us, and the total reduction amounts to the fractional sum of £10,000 on the whole. There is a reduction of men, but an immense demand for Portsmouth, Chatham and other yards; and to say the truth, such expenditure is believed to be positively necessary in a political point of view. While London, Great Britain, and the Channel, are growing more formidable and more convenient every day Great Britain cannot remain inactive. It is a question of National Honour, if not of future safety, *versus* economy.

As regards the coming budget the only whispers at present are that there will be no further change in the Tea or Sugar duties. In fact the belief is that Ireland will dispose of a good bit of the surplus, and that reform will override retrenchment in 1866. Well! we are not very hard up at all, while the first of the next century will be in not very much less now. One of the most curious problems of the day is, how the Bank of France can maintain a rate of discount 3 percent below our own for months.

You may have learned by the French Mail, the particulars of Mr. Holt's new steam line from Liverpool. It is a bold undertaking and deserves success. The other day there was a talk of Prince Napoleon visiting your part of the world, but it appears that an Oceanist is more likely than a Bonapartist to descend on your shores. It is said that Prince Napoleon, the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours and the Duke of Alesandria, second son of the Duke de Nemours are going Eastward. The first named Prince has left Southampton for Gibraltar; the second is an officer in the Spanish Artillery and is going to the Philippines. Both will proceed together to Ceylon, and will then visit Australia and Java, the second proceeds under orders to Manila and thence to the Philippines. At the last named place the two Princes will meet and visit in company China and India. The whole will occupy eighteen months.

Chang Wou Gow was received the other day at Exeter Hall by a convention of the clergy, under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Sumner, Professor

of Chinese in King's College, London, who presented the giant with a bible printed in Chinese, and Chang returned thanks in truly orthodox style.

We were rather startled the day before yesterday by the word Revolution on the newspaper placards, but the word Bucharest following almost immediately, a revolution of some kind was no more surprising than smoke or lava from Vesuvius or Etna. This time, however, it is no joke; Prince Couza who thought he could play the game of other despots and annul a constitution at his will has been imprisoned in his palace, and abdicated and is said to be expected at Gibraltar. The people of the Principality have elected the younger son of the late King Leopold to rule over them without asking the opinion of any powers, as would appear. This miserable government is just one of those which cannot well be either suppressed or maintained; in commerce? philosophy it is a damaged tool and the sooner it is cast aside the better.

he said, had been arranged by France to avoid the awkwardness of direct negotiation between Rome and Italy.

M. Persigny has appeared again in the Senate and has expressed his opinions respecting the conduct of his necessary respect to the elections and other matters; he was answered by the Minister of state who, of course, declared the conduct of the government to be worthy of the Angel Gabriel or of any other being of perfect purity. Both speakers declared themselves deeply fond of liberty, but they totally disagree it would seem upon the subject moreover, they both so entirely differ with every free government and with every one who has attained any reputation as an exponent of the principles of liberty that one can only say in the words of the old joke against the squabbling musicians, "Oh that such difference there should be, 'Tis 'twixt twelve dum and twelve dead."

The public does not take much interest in the squabble or care to listen to the tuning of discordant instruments; it wants the band to "play up" and to give it a little of the music of liberty.

The Marquis de Boissy has had his annual imbibing, and this season his exertions were crowned with immense success; he abused England in fine style and he declared amongst other things that the good feeling between the French and English fleets was all stuff, that the French sailors were compelled to carry "Hurrahs for the English Navy," and to sing God Save the Queen against their wills. He got a most severe handling from two or three senators and was eventually put down which he said he liked. There is certainly no accounting for taste or for the want of it. Mountbancs generally however like applause when they can obtain it.

The Corps Legislatif has scarcely got to work yet. It commences today the discussion of the address, and their opposition amendments signed by thirty-six members. They are of the usual kind demanding liberties which will not be granted and protesting against the proceedings in Mexico which cannot, apparently, be changed. The opposition cannot make up its mind to a practical course, but it is, as it were, a general protest in order to obtain publications of their opinions which would be impossible without great danger or sacrifice in any other way. This is not however the condition to which opposition should, find itself in a "liberal and constitutional" government.

A statistician has been tabulating the list of deputies and tells us that it includes 55 males and one deputy mair, 32 superior officers, 9 magistrates, 7 chamberlains and equerries of the Imperial household, making 194 officials out of 278; the remainder consists of 80 advocates, 60 proprietors, 18 merchants and manufacturers, 17 men of letters, 12 Bankers, and 19 medical men; of whom probably two thirds are also connected with the government.

The press is still dumb, or nearly so, respecting politics. *La Presse* got two warnings in a few days for some very mild remarks, and *M. le Globe* was the principal writer in it announced his intention to carry the matter up to the Conseil d'Etat, but the other proprietors seeing death staring them in the face, and the fact that M. Girardin and his friends have retired from the paper.

All who have visited Paris, and especially all who have been students there, will remember the gardens of the Luxembourg; the Prefect of the Seine who seems to take everything but straight lines of new houses and macadamized streets had arranged to cut up nearly the whole of the students' retreat; this caused quite a sensation and outcry and the Emperor took a drive the other day to form his own opinion about the matter and announced that the plan should be modified. In accordance with this announcement we have an official decree and a map by which it appears that nothing is to be destroyed except about nine tenths of the garden proper, that part in which there are straight walks and gravel paths, the garden proper, the great ugly grounds in which the old worn equestrian statues in military order on the naked mud beaten soil are not to be touched. One small square of the secluded part alone is to be saved and that probably will be improved—Practically, so that no one may be out of the sight of a sentinel.

You will remember that Prince Napoleon threw up the Presidency of the commission for the new universal exhibition of 1867, after his escape from Corsica, at the inauguration of the monument to Napoleon and his brothers, the Prince Imperial has just been named Honorary President, and seeing that he is only ten years of age, the minister of state is said to be about to do the work with two other ministers to assist him.

The commission is carrying out the measures for the Exhibition with great activity and energy, and promises a most eventful year. The ground is being rapidly levelled, drained and supplied with a canal; the iron work is being cut and in a short time the building will begin to grow.

The amusement scheme in connection with the Exhibition is said to take well, and two Parisian managers are now arranging for new and splendid theatre and concert room in the park. The commission is determined to outdo all former Exhibitions and I think honestly that there is little doubt that they will be successful, but perhaps in every particular but in the main. The boldness of the scheme deserves success and nothing but political or commercial difficulties are likely to interfere with it and of these there are no signs at present.

Austria announces her Universal Exhibition for 1870. The demands for space in the Stockholm exhibition new erections are so large that the building is to be double the size first intended.

Austria has exhibited another instance of the good sense of its present government by extending its new commercial tariff to the whole of the Italian States lately torn from her rule. This is wise and will bear good fruit.

Prussia on the contrary is getting deeper in the mire in which the parliament having refused to supply the fortifying kit the King has dismissed the deputies of the people with a good scolding from M. Bismarck. This will also probably bear fruit in its season and probably not of the most pleasant flavour. Austria seems to abide her time and to be giving her great reply to disgust all the world.

Italy seems on the way to greatness; all the prognostications of her enemies have failed, and King, ministers and people in spite of differences of opinion seem to keep the main object wisely in view. The other day the Prince Imperial was in Rome in the army because he would not be a burthen on the exchequer; and now the people are forming a league to pay off the national debt. That is the way to help a government over the stile. A few more years of such acts of the devotion and confidence may be the crowning of a grand nation the will obtain, because it deserves, success, and only take for the motto of her escutcheon *Italia Victoria*.

The last bit of European news that I remember at present includes, a revolution, abdication and imprisonment of the reigning prince and appointment of his successor! The victim of his own imprudent conduct and the prisoner in his own Palace is Prince Couza of Moldavia and Wallachia; the Prince elect who will think twice, I should imagine before he accepts the nomination, is the brother of the King of Belgium and Emperor of Mexico; the news only reached us yesterday. The cry here is for a conference of the powers on the subject. This is the end of the wonderful arrangement, England's opposition to which brought down upon her so much opprobrium and so many sneers a very few years since.

The Messageries Imperiales has just had a severe loss, the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux having condemned the Company in damages equal to £20,000 for injury done to 176 barrels of Silk on board the *Plus*.

A case is now being tried in the same court in which the owner of the *Louis* demands £5,000 damages of Messrs St. Ayr, Richon & Co. for want of care and losses sustained in the conveyance of Coolies to Havannah. The result is not yet known here.

#### PERIODICALS.

From the *Editor of the Monthly Circular*. The question, "Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic?" is discussed in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, not because there could ever have been the least room for a doubt concerning the Protestantism of Shakespeare in the mind of any

one the least imbued with his spirit, but because an elaborate argument has been published by M. A. F. Rio, with the object of proving that he was a papist. The pervasions of fact, and the flimsiness of the inferences drawn in M. Rio's book, are shown up in a masterly manner; and it may here be remarked that this is a controversy in which the utility of Dr. Wordsworth's recent work on "Shakespeare's Knowledge of the Bible" is conspicuously shown. A writer on "Public Libraries and Irresponsible Boards" affirms, after summarising a certain class of facts, "that those institutions for which there is a Minister of the Crown responsible in Parliament, and where individual direction exists for the management, as at the Kew Botanic Gardens and Museum, the South Kensington Museum, and the Geological Museum in Jernyn Street, are flourishing and progressive; whilst in those where there is no direct parliamentary responsibility, and the management is in the hands of a board, as at the British Museum, the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, and Patent Museum, confusion, discord, languor, incompetence, and extravagance are found."

In an article on "Modern Fresco-Painting," inquiry is made into the probable causes of the decay of the frescoes painted in the churches of Parliament; and the works of Horatio and Madama are criticised, more particularly in reference to the "proceedings" used. The writer expresses his opinion that Mr. Madama has produced, in seven years, the two greatest monumental pictures of which this country can boast. The remaining subjects are, "The Youth of Marzarin," "An Economist of the Fourteenth Century," "Recent Changes in the Port of War," "Bonner's Transylvania," "The Countess of Arles," "The Eckmann-Charlottenburg," "The French Revolution," "The French novelists, M. Brockmann and Chatrian, are highly appreciative. Their two most popular stories, "The Conscript" and "Waterloo," are spoken of, as beyond praise.

The *Quarterly Review* has nine articles, the titles of which speak for themselves. They are, "Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries," "Simon de Montfort," "Earl of Leicester," "Toussaint's Emancipation," "M. Sainte-Beuve," "Grote's Flats," "Miss Berry's Memoirs," "Palgrave's Arabian," "Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," and "The Coming Session." In the article on Mr. Palgrave that adventurous traveller is accused of ungenerosity in a manner that must prove highly injurious to his reputation. He is at present in the East, but his elder brother, the well-known artist, has replied promptly and categorically, "The subject of the article is a letter to the *Spectator*, the charges so recklessly made. The subject has also been taken up in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the animus of the reviewer severely commented on.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Professor Bain has commenced a series of papers on "The intellect, viewed physiologically," in which the old theory of Hartley is elaborated with the greater skill imparted by modern knowledge. The object is to arrive at "the physiological foundations of the intellect," by theorizing on the organization of the brain, and reducing the powers of the intellect to their simplest expression. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the elucidation is clever and suggestive. "The fourth commandment" is a contribution by Mr. Anthony Trollope, who professes his agreement with the conclusions at which Dr. MacLeod has arrived concerning the obscurity of the seventh day. Mr. Trollope Barham summarizes the "History of Hebrew Philology," and calls particular attention to the Hebrew dictionary of Julius Fuerst, which is now appearing in an English version by Dr. Samuel Davidson, and which he says, "avails itself of the chief improvements of Gesenius, and adds many of its own."

Mr. R. A. Arnold suggests a grand scheme for supplying all England with water from the Welsh mountains by means of stone viaducts. Mr. Conway writes about "American Radios and their English Censors," and Mr. George Meredith contributes the first seven chapters of a new story, entitled "Victoria," the scene of which is laid in Italy. Professor Huxley, Mr. Hare, Mr. Bagehot, the editor and others, each follow their speciality in articles which we have not space to particularise. We must defer, however, an attempt at explanation of the superlatives and other phenomena witnessed at Epworth paragon in 1876, which the writer is of opinion were produced by poor little Betty Wesley, acting a part very similar to that of the maid-servant in the story of the Cock Lane ghost.

The *Corinthian Magazine* opens with a new story, "The Overlanders," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, which has a promising look. Trollope appears to be in good luck with himself, and resolved on the adoption of a more rapid style than heretofore. At any rate we get over more ground in the opening than customary. The gardens of Clavering Park, and the old house, are sketched in with a light hand, and as we wander through the grounds with Miss Julia Erabazon, and cousin Henry, her old chum, come, for our companions, we are soon made acquainted with their affairs, and only wonder how they got so much wrong-headed frankness, were ever really combined in one person, and that a person a young and charming woman. At any rate the new heroine promises to make a welcome addition to Mr. Trollope's already extensive gallery of female portraits, and there seems to be good material in Henry Clavering for a higher type of manliness than Mr. Trollope has usually cared to paint in his heroes.

The first article in the review of Mr. Trollope's number is modestly superseded "To Esther," and we can hardly be mistaken in giving the credit of its authorship to Miss Thackeray. It is the sequel of a short story which appeared under the same title in this magazine about four years ago, and is quite remarkable for the strength and sweetness mingled in its composition. It is a story, a sketch, a dreamlike reminiscence, or what you will, but it is very womanly and charming. There is a philosophy of life in it, too, which invites to meditation. Under the title of "My Countrymen," Mr. Matthew Arnold tries to take the conceit out of "the most independent, active, and enlightened class of English society," by showing what foreigners really think of the intelligence brought to bear upon the policy of Government since the accession of the "great middle class" to political influence. A fine vein of irony runs through this paper, conjoined with a serious purpose, to which allusions will be wished by the well-wishers of England, who know the danger in which she stands from the causes alluded to. "My Experience in a Greek Quarantine," describes the inhuman cowardice of the authorities and inhabitants of Syria during the late cholera panic, and includes a few good yarns told on the subject.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English. The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

a few good yarns told on the subject. The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "The Scotch and the English," in which the Scotch are shown to be a pack of barons who lived upon the blood of the English.



**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

**KEARSLY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S**

**FEMALE PILLS.**

**L**ONG celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from. Purchasers should see that each Box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLY, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by **SANGERS' TASTELESS ANTIBILIOUS POWDERS**, price 184d. per Packet.

Each Medicine may be had of  
**J. SANGERS & SON, 150 OXFORD ST., LONDON.**

---

**CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS**  
(BEST QUALITY ONLY).

**F. BRABY & Co, LIMITED,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

Roofs supplied with or without Framework.

**BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,**  
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC,  
IRON TANKS,  
Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other  
Galvanized Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

**FREDERICK BRABY & Co, LIMITED,**  
FITZROY WORKS,  
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

---

**COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCONVENIENCE**  
CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY  
**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

**F**OR half a Century this well-known remedy. Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every time and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the Back-woods of America in every important place in the East or West India and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes at THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please observe that the words **"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES"** are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

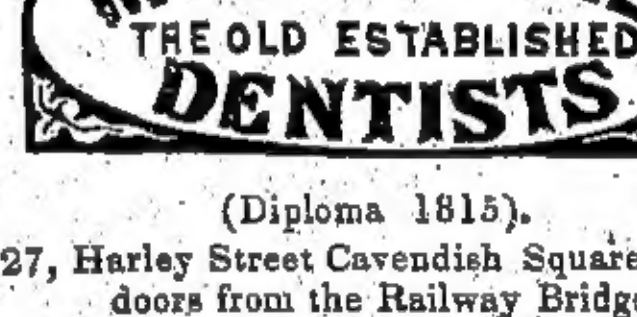
---

**TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.**

**OSTEO EIDON.**

PATENT, 1st MARCH, 1862.  
**MESSRS GABRIEL'S**  
INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING  
**ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, WITH**  
**SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS.**

Entirely dispensing with the use of Springs, Wires, Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted for those of long residence in Warm Climates.



(Diploma 1815).  
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge,  
Ludgate Hill, London;  
Liverpool: 184, Duke Street.  
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars to the condition of their mouth with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth so as to enable Messrs GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTOMIMETIC GUMS for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 6d., and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the G. Percha, 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the T which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents or will be furnished direct on receipt of T. Stamp.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

Is the great Remedy for  
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHES, HEARTBURN,  
INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTION AND  
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.  
It is the Physician's Care of  
GOUT,  
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints  
of the Bladder, and in the cases of  
FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN.  
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe  
gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate  
males, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINN-  
FORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and well  
taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup form  
A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCENT SALINE  
AND APERIENT.  
Prepared by  
DINN FORD & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, LONDON.  
And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers thro-  
out the World.  
CAUTION.—Ask for DINN FORD'S MAGNESIA,  
see that DINN FORD & Co. is on every B-  
ottle Label.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS  
PESINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and im-  
perfect digestion, may be had in the form of Pot  
Wine and Lozengs. The Powder is Pure, the Pot  
Wine palatable, and the Lozengs a New, Agree-  
able and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES

Manufactured by  
T. MORSON AND SON,  
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell  
Square, London.  
And may be obtained of all respectable  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT),  
MORSON'S KRÆSOTE,  
And every description of Chemicals, and all N-  
ecessaries for the Laboratory, and for shipmen-  
tation. See their Name and Trade Mark on all



### RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Reg.	Tonn.	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Ahmann	F. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	"	H. bk.	318	Buncombe	D. Scaeson Sons & Co
Tramela	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Callo Early
Mahamoudi	Fuh-chau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	341	Roudy	Augustine Heart & Co
Scipio	"	B. sh.	339	Koppell	F. Framley Camm & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewis	Captain Lewis
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-hau, Formosa	B. sh.	363	"	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Urmah	"	B. bk.	"	"	Deit & Co

**EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.**  
SEASON 1865-66,—1st JUNE to 31st MARCH, 1866.

CANTON.			SHANGHAI.		
JUNE.	Tea lbs.	Silk bls.	JUNE.	Tea lbs.	Silk bls.
Chalgrove.	299,600		Fire Queen.	933,600	
Pakwan.	1,109,400		William Melhuish.	687,800	
Behar.		2,883	Eliza Shaw.	946,800	
Imperatrice.		4,096			

Ottawa,	3,301	Silver Eagle,	1,126,300
JULY,		Guinevere,	864,600
Rangoon,	4,715	Challenger, (from H.kow),	848,900
Tigre,	5,768	Isles of the South, (do.),	1,039,900
Northfleet,	1,087,000	JULY,	
Valdivia,	440,700	Gossamer,	950,400
		Ussamah,	301,000

Carnegie	1,200	Higginer,	1,181,400	
August.		Ethiopian,	999,600	28
Sawwell,	869,800	Elizabeth Nicholson,	1,125,800	
Mary Nicholson,	692,700	Golden Spur,	749,800	20
Constance,	290,900	Pegasus (from Hankow)	612,400	
Enoch,	4,280	Weymouth, do.,	1,095,600	
Donnai,	2,077	August.		
Behar,	3,021	Ellen Rodger,	605,800	
SEPTEMBER.		John Lidgett,	868,500	

Scawfell, (from Hongkong),	85,900	Star of China, .	1,018,300
Herald,	657,000	Norwood,	872,800
Veronica,	419,200	Hoang Ho, (from Hankow)	678,500
Orissa,	2,648	Fychow, do.,	952,100
Alphee,	1,389	Dunkeld,	862,500
Gangee,	1,206	Red Deer,	957,500

October,		Burnshawk,	818,500
Baroda,	3,210	Kelso,	781,300
Cambodge,	735	Neville, (from Hankow),	818,500
Yaratilda,	607,100	Philip Nelson, (do.),	550,000
Tamerlane,	589,200	SEPTEMBER,	
Yaratilda, (from Macao),	419,300	Art Union,	830,300
Tamerlane do,	826,500	Statesman,	909,600

NOVEMBER.			Garrawalt, (lost Oct. 1) . . . . .	272
Emeu, . . . . .		1,594	Iron Crown, (from H'kow), 1,031,400	
Spanker, . . . . .	525,400		OCTOBER.	
Annie Archbell, . . . . .	857,900		Dartmouth, . . . . .	1,130,800
Santon, . . . . .	693,900		Glenagatn, . . . . .	1,067,100
Stirlingshire, . . . . .	647,000		Lord Clyde, . . . . .	627,700

Benares,	1,897	Poona,	773,600	18
Imperatrice,	1,569	St. Abd.'s Castle, (f. H'kow)	868,200	
DECEMBER.		Patna,	899,400	
Saisette,	1,306	Wild Deer,	1,344,200	
Singapore,	1,109	Queen of the Ocean,	908,400	
Tigre,	980	Ensign,	575,100	
		Ensign, (f. H'kow)	410,200	

JANUARY.		Emperor, (from Kluksang),	349,200
Ottawa,	1,253,	NOVEMBER.	
James Russell,	975,200	Hein Nicholson	883,400
Jeddo,	1,415	Prince Alfred,	923,600
Donnai,	697	Robin Hood,	1,278,300
Mountain Ash,	579,000	Whitehall,	1,058,900
Rehistry,		Invincible,	860,800

Emeu, . . . . .	267,800	Horse, . . . . .	944,400
Victoria, . . . . .	931,600	DECEMBER, . . . . .	
Queen of the Age, . . . . .	104,300	Glence, . . . . .	959,500
Victoria, from Macao, . . . . .	1,111	City of Quebec, . . . . .	845,500
Benares, . . . . .	367	Helen Finlayson, . . . . .	425,400
Alphee, . . . . .		Earl Dalhousie, . . . . .	1,186,500

[illegible]

JUNE.			
Flery Cross,	950,400.		
Serica,	1,021,800		
Yanotze.	959,800		
		48,766,800	1,167

Ziba, . . . . .	649,600		
Childers, (lost . . . . .	*****		
Flying Spur, . . . . .	884,600		
Black Prince, . . . . .	1,036,800		
Belted Will, . . . . .	1,009,600		
Chalgrove, . . . . .	892,400		
		JAPAN.	
		AUGUST.	
		Eleonor, . . . . .	\$17,100
		OCTOBER.	67

Min, . . . . .	860,400	Northern Crown, . . . . .	900,000
Young Lochinvar, . . . . .	891,500	Seringapatam, . . . . .	133,300
City of Aberdeen, . . . . .	707,700	DECEMBER.	
Taiping, . . . . .	1,093,700	Simon Hobley, . . . . .	312,500
JULY.		February.	
Lauderdale, . . . . .	1,262,100	Cleveland, . . . . .	89,300
London, . . . . .	1,043,100		

Japanese,	1,040,100		
Devans,	850,600	1,812,200	67
Bells,	324,100		
Dunmail,	953,000		
August.			
Chas-Se,	726,800		
Lorton,	666,700		

Bengal,	982,200
Everest,	724,700
Arata,	855,700
Whinfell,	1,048,100
Queen Bee,	916,700
William Mitchell,	768,800

Thurso, . . . . .	623,700
Fiwan, . . . . .	186,500
SEPTEMBER	
Berwickshire, . . . . .	1,328,200
Agra . . . . .	1,123,300
Aurora Australis, . . . . .	650,500
November	

Manfred, . . . . .	672,600
St. Dunstan, . . . . .	547,000
Morse, . . . . .	876,900
Canaan, . . . . .	1,085,100
Caractacus, . . . . .	867,900
Lord Macaulay, . . . . .	1,155,800

Banian, . . . . .	827,200
Esperanza, . . . . .	521,600
NOVEMBER.	
Alexandrina, . . . . .	826,100
Beemah, . . . . .	1,152,300
Corea, . . . . .	720,300

December.		
Portland,	.	1,266,600
Juanpore,	.	553,790
Lammermuir,	.	1,462,200
Bacchante,	.	906,200
Cumbala,	.	673,100
Assensio,	.	596,700
		<b>TOTAL</b>

Assam, . . . . .	1,067,000		
Albany, . . . . .	445,900		
January, . . . . .	1,603,000		
Ocean Spray, . . . . .	1,040,000		
Adelina, . . . . .		Season 1865-66, in 135 vessels,	110,067,100 59.8
Dikooob, . . . . .		Season 1864-65, in 168 vessels,	118,883,300 36.8

44,880,400.	Decrease, . . .	3,816,200
AMOV.	Increase, . . .	230
SEPTEMBER.		
Florence Nightingale, . . . 548,000		

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly,—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly,—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Twenty Cents*.—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions.

★ Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered; but "Notice of Firms" will be continued until ordered to stop. Orders to remove or change otherwise directed.

PRICE OF THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Eight Spanish Dollars*; To Non-subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Twelve Dollars*.

AGENTS.—London, F. ALGAR, 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street. Swatow, DROWN & CO. Amoy, GUNDEL & CO. Echu-kai, A. D. DORR. Shanghai, H. FOGG & CO. Manila, C. KARUT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY A. SHORTREDE & Co., No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

100